

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE
Week ending the 28th July 1906.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I. - FOREIGN POLITICS.		(f) - Questions affecting the land -	
The Japanese and the English ...	667	Nil.	
II. - HOME ADMINISTRATION.		(g) - Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation -	
(a) - Police -		A railway complaint ... 671	
Mr. Clark of Arrah and his peon ...	667	A strike on the East Indian Railway ... ib.	
An allegation against a constable ...	ib.	The East Indian Railway strike ... ib.	
Bazars attacked by <i>budmashes</i> in the Dacca and Mymensingh districts ...	ib.	The East Indian Railway strike ... ib.	
Crime in some villages in the Mymensingh district ...	ib.	The East Indian Railway strike ... 672	
An allegation against Mr. Moseley, Joint-Magistrate of Chandpur ...	ib.	The East Indian Railway strike ... ib.	
The liberty of the press ...	ib.	A railway complaint ... ib.	
In praise of the late Mr. R. D'O. Bignell ...	668	A railway complaint ... ib.	
An allegation against the Commissioner of the Calcutta Police ...	ib.	A railway complaint ... ib.	
Allegations against zamindars' <i>amlas</i> in Jessore ...	ib.	Prayer to cut an embankment ... 673	
An assault on the Magistrate of Dacca ...	ib.	The re-excavation of the Kausiki stream in Hooghly ... ib.	
(b) - Working of the Courts -		(h) - General -	
A Deputy Magistrate of Jessore ...	668	The Emperor's Birthday honours ... 673	
Babu S. N. Banerji's case ...	ib.	Agricultural advances in Comilla ... ib.	
The judgment in the Iswarganj riots case ...	669	"The second Nero. The height of brutality" ... ib.	
The cause of the Hindu-Muslim riots in Mymensingh ...	ib.	The partition, a "settled fact" ... ib.	
Mr. Emerson and the contempt of court case ...	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Midnapore ... 674	
The Additional Judge of Jessore, Khulna and Howrah ...	ib.	The Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Midnapore ... ib.	
The Santipur missionaries' case ...	ib.	Increased expenditure in connexion with Government offices in Simla ... ib.	
Dismissal of a Government Pleader ...	ib.	The Nilphamari subdivision of Bangpur ... ib.	
(c) - Jails -		Mr. Morley ... ib.	
Nil.		Government and the situation in Eastern Bengal ... ib.	
(d) - Education -		Government and distress in Eastern Bengal ... 675	
An allegation against the Head-Master of the Khulna Zilla School ...	670	Government and the agricultural situation in Eastern Bengal ... ib.	
A new proposal to teach loyalty to the Indians ...	ib.	Rupees of 1840 ... ib.	
The Ranchi college scheme ...	ib.	The Secretary of State for India ... ib.	
(e) - Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration -		Sir B. Fuller ... 676	
Plague in the Mymensingh district ...	670	Mr. Morley and Udoy Patni's case ... ib.	
Plague in the Mymensingh district ...	ib.	Present-day British rule in India ... ib.	
Pollution of the Ichhamati stream ...	ib.	Mr. Morley and Sir B. Fuller ... 677	
		Present-day British rule in India ... 678	
		Sir B. Fuller ... ib.	
		Mr. Morley's Budget speech ... ib.	
		Mr. Morley's Budget speech ... ib.	
		Mr. Morley's Budget speech ... 679	
		Dr. Ashutosh Mukherji ... ib.	
		Mr. Justice Mukherji ... ib.	
		The prosecution of the <i>Punjabi</i> ... ib.	
		The prosecution of the <i>Punjabi</i> ... ib.	
		Rumour about Sir Bampfylde Fuller's resignation ... ib.	
		III. - LEGISLATION.	
		Native members of Legislative Councils ... 679	
		IV. - NATIVE STATES.	
		Nil.	

PAGE.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Distress in the Mymensingh district ...	679
Distress in the Mymensingh district ...	680
Distress in the Barisal Kotwali thana ...	ib.
The prospects of crops in Jessore ...	ib.
Distress in a village in the Jessore district ...	ib.
The agricultural situation in Pabna ...	ib.
The distress in Chittagong ...	681
Reports of scarcity from Eastern Bengal ...	ib.
Cases of suicide due to starvation ...	ib.
The agricultural situation in Pirozpur ...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

A poem on the <i>swadeshi</i> ...	681
The late Lady Curzon ...	ib.
Lady Curzon's death ...	ib.
Lady Curzon's death ...	682
Indian labour under English superintendence ...	ib.
Cause of famine in India ...	ib.

URIYA PAPERS.

Eight square miles of forest lands made culturable by a canal in Bamra ...	682
Nomination of members for the Balasore Sadar and Bhadrak Local Boards criticised ...	683
People satisfied with the decision of the High Court on the Barisal contempt of court appeal ...	ib.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Balasore ...	ib.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Cuttack ...	ib.
A recommendation in favour of the young Raja of Keonjhar ...	ib.
Changes in the practices of the Garjat people ...	684
Increase in the consumption of opium in India ...	ib.
Compulsory education in Baroda ...	ib.
Practice of appointing foreigners in the Orissa Garjats should be discouraged ...	ib.
The backwardness of Uriya students ...	ib.

PAGE.

URIYA PAPERS—*concl'd.*

Improvement in upper primary school-houses in Angul ...	684
The settlement in Banki ...	ib.
Sub-post-office at Telinabazar in Cuttack ...	ib.
A native of Orissa passing the Veterinary examination in Bengal ...	ib.
Preponderance of the Bengali element in the Bamra administration refuted ...	685
The <i>Uriya and Navasamvad</i> against the <i>Utkaldar-pas</i> ...	ib.
Muhammadans against Hindus in Mymensingh ...	ib.
The ensuing meeting of the Utkal Union Conference in Ganjam ...	ib.
Liberality of the Raja of Khalikote ...	ib.
Liberality of the zamindar of Lakhannath in Balasore ...	ib.
Liberality of the Raja of Khalikote ...	ib.
Liberality of the zamindar of Kanika ...	ib.
The demise of the Rairakole Chief mourned ...	ib.
Two deaths due to opium and drowning ...	ib.
Two deaths in Cuttack ...	ib.
A fire in Cuttack ...	ib.
A death ...	ib.
Unwillingness of creditors to lend paddy ...	686
The unwholesome oil in Barakhemundi shops ...	ib.
Cholera in Puri ...	ib.
The weather in Bamra ...	ib.
The weather in Mayurbhanj ...	ib.
The weather in Balasore ...	ib.
The weather in Talcher ...	ib.
The weather in Angul ...	ib.
The weather in Athmallik ...	ib.
The weather in Cuttack ...	ib.

ASSAM PAPERS.

Reported famine in Sylhet ...	686
Presidents of <i>panchaitis</i> ...	ib.
Allegations against the Subdivisional Officer of Karimganj ...	ib.
Allegations against Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Sylhet ...	687

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Sandhya [Calcutta] of the 21st July, referring to the report about the unfavourable treatment accorded by Japanese merchants to their English *confreres* in Manchuria, remarks upon the impolicy of the English seeking friendship with a people who have beaten the Russians and who will now have their turn with the English.

SANDHYA,
July 21st, 1906.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a,—Police.

2. In noticing Mr. Clark's assault on his peon while the latter was at prayer, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 12th July says that from religious considerations Mr. Clark should have waited till his *chaprasi* finished his prayers. But instead of doing that he began to kick him. Fortunately the peon was not as hot-tempered as Mr. Clark, otherwise he would have proved Mr. Clark's death, for Musalmans care very little for their lives when treated in this way. The peon complained to the Magistrate, who dismissed the case. This is strange justice. If justice is not done in the case, it is quite possible the Musalman peons may strike work in a body. Strikes have become the order of the day and may prove dangerous. The Europeans should therefore think well about these strikes before committing any indiscretion.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 12th, 1906.

3. After pointing out that a sum of Rs. 200 was placed by Government in the hands of the Daroga of the Sudharam thana for distribution as charity amongst the needy sufferers from famine in his jurisdiction, the *Suhrid* [Noakhali] of the 16th July goes on to allege that Rajani Kanta Chandra, a constable of that thana, wilfully misled the Daroga, who is a new man to the place, into giving part of this money to an underserving person, viz., to a woman named Lalita, who is in the keeping of a well-to-do man, and whose house is regularly visited by the constable to smoke *ganja* at.

SUHRID,
July 16th, 1903.

The paper concludes by expressing a hope that severe notice will be taken of this conduct of the constable.

4. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 17th July says that recently a gang of about 100 Musalman *budmashes* attacked the Rampur and Arhalia bazars in the Dacca district. Great oppression was committed on prostitutes. A prostitute of the Arhalia bazar is still missing. One of the shops in the bazar was plundered. The *budmashes* also attacked the neighbouring Mathkhola bazar in the Mymensingh district, but failed to commit any mischief.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 17th, 1906.

5. A correspondent of the same paper complains of a recrudescence of crime in Hossainpur in the Mymensingh district. Some time ago, certain respectable people gave evidence against a number of *budmashes* before the local police. The houses of many of these witnesses, among whom may be mentioned the names of Golak Chandra Sarkar of Thatharkanda, Kandu Shaikh of Dipeswar, Ananda Chakravarti of Basikurla, and Rudra Nath Chakravarti of Jamail have been burnt by the *budmashes*. At night the ruffians come fully armed to people's houses and threaten the inmates. The attention of the District Superintendent of Police is drawn to the matter.

CHARU MIHIR.

6. Commenting on the reported action of the Joint-Magistrate of Chandpur in having attempted to prevent Dr. A. Gaffoor from speaking in public on the *swadeshi* cause in his jurisdiction and on the reported failure of this attempt, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes:—

SANJIVANI,
July 19th, 1906.

We shall do nothing illegal, but we shall never be wanting in doing the right thing. We shall never be restrained from speaking the truth by the order of Sir B. Fuller or of Mr. Moseley.

7. Referring to the efforts of the police to ascertain the names of the subscribers of the vernacular newspapers, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th July says that

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 19th, 1906.

The liberty of the press.

India had once some high-minded rulers who granted them the liberty of the press, but the rulers of to-day are looking with suspicion at it. The grandfather Bhishma says:—"It is not the times which make a King, but it is the King who makes the times."

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 20th, 1906.

8. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July writes that the late Mr. R. D'O. Bignell was a most popular and sagacious officer. Had he been in office during the height of the *swadeshi* agitation, the police would never have dared to assault inoffensive passers by at Harrison Road and at Bow Bazar as they did. He earned the gratitude of the citizens of Calcutta by the measures he took in the interests of the morals of the students and in regulation of the hours of the sale of liquor.

DAILY HITAVADI.

9. The same paper writes that the other day a high-placed European official was brought before the Commissioner of Police, charged by a constable with having been drunk and disorderly in Harrison Road. The Commissioner of Police, however, let him off, on coming to know who he was.

MIHIR-O-SUDHAKAR,
July 20th, 1906.

10. The *Mihir-o-Sudhakar* [Calcutta] of the 20th July draws the attention of Government to the following allegations made by a correspondent in its columns:—

Allegations against zamindars' *amla* in Jessore.

Maulvi Abdus Salek, the present Subdivisional Officer of Magura in Jessore, is a strong opponent of the *swadeshi* movement, and on that account his appointment to his present post has roused the ill-will of the local Hindus. The Hindu zamindars of Naldanga lately held a meeting in the *swadeshi* cause, which they summoned their Musalman tenants of Berail, Singhara, Narandia, Panighata, etc., to attend. This summons was disobeyed and the zamindars' *amla* were thereafter on the lookout for a pretext to bring these tenants into trouble. The *Id-ul-zoha* followed shortly after, and on this occasion, following the practice of previous years, and in defiance of the expressed wishes of the zamindars' *amla*, about 150 kine were sacrificed. The zamindars' *amla* now retaliated by refusing to receive rents from the raiyats and at the same time filing suits against them in the civil courts for arrears of rents.

DACCA PRAKAS,
July 22nd, 1906.

11. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 22nd July notices with regret that an unfortunate incident has happened in Rajbari, near Vikrampur in the Dacca district, in which Mr. Allen, the District Magistrate, was pelted with stones and insulted by a number of wicked people. The incident is the more regrettable, because both during this brutal assault and after its occurrence Mr. Allen's conduct has been marked by extraordinary generosity and fortitude. It is feared lest innocent people should suffer in consequence of this assault. The police has made many arrests, but Mr. Allen, it is said, has intimated to the police that not more than eight or nine people were implicated in the assault.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

JASOHAR,
July 18th, 1906.

12. Various complaints, says the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 18th July, are being received against Babu Girindra Nath Sinha, Deputy Magistrate of Jessore. He does not come to court before 2 P.M. and holds it so late as seven or eight in the evening. Sometimes the work of the court is done in the Deputy Magistrate's private residence. All this causes great inconvenience to parties and witnesses, who cannot avail themselves of the local evening train. It is also said that people do not get copies, etc., from the court even by paying double fees.

ULUBARIA DARPAN,
July 18th, 1906.

13. The *Ulubaria Darpan* [Ulubaria] of the 18th July asks if the final decision in Babu S. N. Banerji's case has settled the following issues which, it is believed, were involved in it:—

Babu S. N. Banerji's case.

- (1) Has the lost privilege of shouting *Bande Mataram* in public places been restored by law?
- (2) Will not the police in future be able to commit assaults on persons forming an assembly by calling it an unlawful assembly, and

arrest and send up for trial any person belonging to such assembly?

- (3) Can warrants be issued against persons on the strength of the anticipation that they will commit some offence?
- (4) Whether it is held by Government that in a time of peace men of light and leading can be attacked and arrested by the police before any offence has been proved against them?
- (5) Under what law, if any, is the police competent to forcibly disperse a public meeting composed of gentlemen and ladies?

These issues, continues the writer, have not been decided. What was it then that Babu S. N. Banerji went to law-courts for? It was madness to expect that justice would be done in the case. In the eye of his countrymen Surendra Babu committed no offence. His acquittal by a law-court has therefore no value.

14. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July refers to a judgment of the District Magistrate of Mymensingh delivered on the 16th July last in the Iswarganj riots case, in the course of which the Magistrate is stated to have held the *swadeshi* agitation responsible for producing these riots, and remarks that comment thereon is superfluous. It has now become a habit with certain officials in Eastern Bengal to connect the *swadeshi* agitation with any and every thing evil they may come across. Attempts of this kind ought to be treated with scorn.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 20th, 1906.

The cause of the Hindu-Muslim riots in Mymensingh.

15. The Magistrate of Mymensingh, in the course of his judgment in connection with the recent Hindu-Muslim riots, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July, attributes the riots to the *swadeshi* movement. Perhaps the officials will next declare *swadeshi* to be the cause of fever, dysentery, plague, and cholera. Bravo for the argument!

HITVARTA,
July 22nd, 1906.

16. The *Rangpur Vartavaha* [Rangpur] of the 20th July writes as follows under the heading "Emerson pulled by the ears":—

RANGPUR
VARTAVAHA,
July 20th, 1906.

Mr. Emerson and the contempt of court case.

We know that the best medicine for the folly of an illiterate man is the application of the *lathi* to his person. But we do not wish to show our skill in the use of the *lathi* as Sir Bampfylde Fuller did. All that we want is to put a stop to oppression. We have been gratified to see Mr. Emerson pulled by the ears by the administrators of justice. But considering the insults heaped upon us, we would have been more glad if we could ourselves pull that man by the ears who had subjected us to the same treatment.

17. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 21st July complains that Mr. Cooke, the Additional Judge of Jessore, Khulna and Howrah, who is now hearing civil appeals in Khulna, is in the habit of taking up cases on days previous to those fixed for their hearing. He also strikes off cases mercilessly and pays no heed to explanations submitted by parties.

KHULNAVASI,
July 21st, 1906.

18. Referring to the sequel of the Santipur missionaries' case, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 21st July writes that the real responsibility for this cowardly, expensive and harassing affair lies with those who incited the lads who were merely tools in this case. Holding the Sivaji festival may be admitted to be a proper method of honouring a hero, but nobody can approve of its being used to encourage untimely excesses, to stir up the rowdy elements of society, and to direct the patriotism and zeal of the students into wrong channels. That boys should suffer for the welfare of their country is a matter which their parents would glory in, but certainly nobody desires that they should be incited and encouraged to lawlessness by irresponsible and reckless upstarts.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 21st, 1906.

19. Referring to the intention of the Government to dismiss Babu Madhava Chandra Bandopadhyaya, the Government Pleader of Dinajpur, for dissuading the local Raja from accepting the membership of the Legislative Council

HITVARTA,
July 22nd, 1906.

Dismissal of a Government Pleader.

of the new province, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July says that perhaps they would dismiss him after obtaining the sanction of the Legal Remembrancer. It is, however, hoped that Madhava Babu, on being dismissed, will be highly honoured by the people of his country.

(d)—Education.

SANJIVANI,
July 19th, 1906.

20. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th July publishes a letter from a correspondent, complaining that the Head-Master of the Khulna Zilla School has been using threats of various kinds to enforce the unwilling payment by the students of his school of subscription to defray the cost of receiving the Lieutenant-Governor at the school premises when His Honour will visit Khulna in August next.

HITVARTA,
July 22nd, 1906.

21. Noticing Mr. Earle's instructions to his native schoolmasters to teach loyalty to the Bengali students, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July says that, in order to check the growing spirit of disloyalty among the Indians, the Government intends sowing a new seed of loyalty in the young and innocent minds of the rising generation. But the climate of this country greatly differs from that of Europe. It is therefore feared that this mode of teaching loyalty will not have the desired effect. We shall be very sorry should Mr. Earle's attempt prove unsuccessful. No effort to teach loyalty to the boys was needed in the time of Mr. Earle's predecessors. Why, then, this effort by the new officials? Surely no student has been found attempting to expel Englishmen from India.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 24th, 1906.

22. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July announces that the Secretary of State has disapproved of the Ranchi College scheme, and after expressing pleasure at it, goes on to suggest that the money which has already been promised towards this scheme should be diverted to the National Council of Education.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

CHARU MIHIR,
July 17th, 1906.

23. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 17th July reports prevalence of plague in Bajitpur in the Mymensingh district. According to a correspondent of the paper, the disease is raging in an epidemic form in the Maitpur and Nilakhi villages. The first case occurred in Maitpur, where one Imam Kazi imported the disease from Calcutta and died of it. His death was followed by the outbreak of plague in his family, all the members of which fell victims to the disease. It was the pneumonic form of plague, but the Civil Surgeon of the district mistook it for dysentery. From Imam Kazi's family the disease has spread on all sides. Jamiat Khan, an inhabitant of the Nilakhi village, went to see a relation of his in Maitpur who was suffering from the disease. There he caught the infection, and afterwards he and the other members of his family, numbering eight in all, died of pneumonic plague. Every day two or three people are dying of the disease. The slightest touch with a diseased person is causing infection and death. Death is occurring within 48 hours. This has made the work of disposing of the dead bodies of the plague-stricken a very difficult and hazardous one. The disease is spreading to other villages. The Assistant Surgeon of Kishorganj came to Nilakhi on inspection.

DACCA PRAKAS,
July 22nd, 1906.

24. The *Dacca Prakas* [Dacca] of the 22nd July refers to the appearance of plague in some villages in the Mymensingh district, and regrets that the local health officers are not taking proper precautions to arrest its course. The Sanitary Commissioner of Eastern Bengal, who is now at Dacca on inspection, should at once repair to the infected spot and do the needful.

PABNA HITAIISHI,
July 18th, 1906.

25. The *Pabna Hitaiishi* [Pabna] of the 18th July writes that the water of the Ichhamati has now become red, and its use by the public for drinking purposes should therefore be prohibited, since past experience has shown that this change in the colour of the water of the stream is followed by an outbreak of cholera.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

26. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 12th July complains that the rush of inter-class passengers is very great between Bankipore and Buxar on Saturdays and between Buxar and Bankipore on Mondays, and there being only one inter-class carriage attached to these trains, of which two compartments are reserved for women and Europeans respectively, the inconvenience to the passengers is very great indeed. The rush is sometimes suffocating, as a large number of court employes try to avail of the trains for going home on Saturday evening and returning the next Monday morning. Although the railway officials see this state of things repeated every week, they have not taken any steps to remove the cause of complaint. The editor of the journal saw as many as 45 passengers being crowded in three compartments and still many had to go to the third class in spite of their having paid inter-class fares. The journal hopes the Traffic Superintendent will take early steps to remove the complaint.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 12th, 1906.

A railway complaint.

The editor of the same paper was an eye-witness of a serious accident on Monday last. The down train did not stop still it passed far beyond the Koilwar railway station on to the Sone Bridge, the river at the time being very high. The poor passengers tossed about like foot-balls when trying to get admission into the train. Should anyone have slipped at the time, he would surely have lost his life.

The pity is that the Station Master was not strong enough to compel the driver to shunt the train back, but what could a poor native do to a European? Any complaint from a native officer generally brings down some punishment on himself. Hence on occasions he prefers silence to saying anything to the drivers and guards.

27. Referring to the strike of the 2nd and 3rd July on the East India Railway, the same paper observes that in their excitement over the partition question, the Bengalis have followed the example set by the guards by striking work. It is said the guards intend going on strike again.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 2nd and 3rd,
1906.

28. With reference to the strike on the East Indian Railway, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July expresses a hope that the authorities of the Railway will give a careful consideration to the complaints of the strikers. If the latter have made any unjust claims, the injustice should be pointed out to them and their just claims should be conceded. In fact, the utmost endeavour should be made to secure their hearty acquiescence in any settlement which may be arrived at. No work can be done well with a set of discontented employes, and let it not be forgotten that Indian assistance is indispensable in Indian railway management.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 22nd, 1906.

The East Indian Railway strike.

29. With reference to the strike on the East Indian Railway, the *Daily Hatavani* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July writes that some time ago when the European and Eurasian guards and drivers on this line went on strike, the management showed both calmness and foresight in dealing with their demands. This led the Indians, who are now on strike, to hope for a redress of their grievances in a similar spirit. But the signs at present seem to suggest that the authorities do not think it their duty to listen to the complaints of their Indian employes. This is most shameful. Let the authorities be warned against making both their own interests and those of the public suffer by persisting in a policy of proud obstinacy. It is nothing short of absolute madness to ignore those without whose assistance the trains cannot run even for a day.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1906.

The East Indian Railway strike.

30. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July addresses the following words to the employes of the East Indian Railway who have struck work:—

SANDHYA,
July 23rd, 1906.

Brethren, take heart and bring pressure to bear upon your employers. That is the only way to bring down the bull of the *feringhi* merchant. The bull of the *feringhi* shopkeeper never admits defeat unless he is injured in his most vital part. Do your best, therefore, to injure him there.

If you do not wish to become the *feringhi's* shoe-keeper, if you wish to prove yourselves worthy sons of your fathers, hold the reins tight and do not slacken them. You will then see that the bull has come down to your feet.

SANDHYA,
July 24th, 1906.

31. Referring to the East Indian Railway strike, the *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 24th July says that the grievances of the strikers are real, and that the public have full sympathy with them. The writer then goes on to observe:—

Everything must be done to make the strike successful. The *feringhi* trader is trying his best to teach the strikers a lesson. When the *feringhi* railway employes struck work the authorities appeased them by abjectly submitting to their demands. But now that the strikers happen to be natives, the same authorities have assumed the attitude of fighting bulls. Now that the fight is one between *feringhis* and natives, the former have made it a point not to yield a jot. Messrs. Dring and Huddleston have resolved to remain firm even if the strike causes a loss of a crore of rupees. They will rather lose their posts on account of such loss than yield to the natives.

The strikers are then asked to take courage from the success of the pressmen's strike in Calcutta, and requested to come to Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with the popular leaders.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 25th, 1906.

32 Referring to the East Indian Railway strike, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July writes as follows:—

The East Indian Railway strike. We are never in favour of strikes, because they make the whole community suffer. A railway strike dislocates both passenger and goods traffic, causing loss and inconvenience to all sections of the public. In spite of this, however, the Bengali public has full sympathy with the strikers on the East Indian Railway, because they have struck work in order to get a redress of real grievances. If in this state of things any striker should desert his comrades and resume work, he will be simply hated by the public and lose all its sympathy. As for the English, they will never pardon a traitor to his own country and community, however much they may praise him outwardly for the fulfilment of their selfish ends. The history of India amply illustrates this peculiar frame of the English mind. The Bengalis have helped the English in all their conquests in India, and the English hate them most. If the strikers on the East Indian Railway cannot hold on till they obtain a redress of their grievances, they ought not to have struck work. The eyes of all India are now on the Bengalis. The latter therefore should carefully weigh their strength before they make any hazardous move. "If you have not the strength to resist the temptations offered by white men, return to your work while there is still time and get again ill-treated by them. Do not unnecessarily bring loss on passengers, merchants and the railway authorities."

MEDINI BANDHAV,
July 18th, 1906.

33. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 18th July is informed that serious allegations have been made against a number of Station Masters on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to the effect that they are in the habit of exacting illegal *dusturi* from traders who have to transact business with them. The paper draws the attention of the authorities to the matter.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 22nd, 1906.

34. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July to draw the attention of the management of the Bengal Provincial Railway to the fact that on the 16th July last, he could not get a second-class ticket at Tarkessur station, his application for one at the booking-office marked "first, second and intermediate (Bengal Provincial Railway) tickets" at first meeting with no response whatever and finally being refused by a man in charge, who shut the window in his face and told him to go to the third-class booking-office, which had already been besieged with a large crowd of passengers, many of whom could not get their tickets in time to travel by the 2-15 (standard time) train, which is the only train in the day for the journey by the Bengal Provincial route from Tarkessur to Magra.

PURULIA DARPAN,
July 23rd, 1906.

35. The *Purulia Darpan* [Purulia] of the 23rd July writes that three bags of *karkatch* salt consigned from Purulia to Ramkanali station (Bengal-Nagpur Railway) and weighing at the time of consignment at Purulia 5 maunds 32 seers, were found

at the time they were taken delivery of at Ramkanali station short of weight by full 32 seers.

It is further alleged that many persons who formerly took delivery of their merchandise at Ramkanali now prefer to do so at Raniganj station, the distance between the two places being covered by bullock-carts. This, it is said, is not at all creditable to the Ramkanali station people, and an inquiry by the higher authorities is solicited.

36. The *Ulubaria Darpan* [Ulubaria] of the 18th July says that agriculture within the Ulubaria subdivision of the

ULUBARIA DARPAN,
July 18th, 1906.

Prayer to cut an embankment. Howrah district is greatly suffering from scarcity of rainfall. In former years the cultivators used to bring water into their fields by opening the embankment of the local river. But as last year the embankment was repaired at the cost of the Government, they do not venture to cut it again. But if they are now allowed to make the required opening, they are ready to pay the cost of subsequently restoring it to its former condition. They are, however, unable to deposit this cost in advance.

37. A correspondent writes to the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July to point out that the alignment which has

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1906.

The re-excavation of the Kausiki stream in Hooghly.

been proposed for the re-excavation of the Kausiki stream does not quite follow its old bed, and if adopted, will (1) do nothing to provide the inhabitants of Kaikala, Chautara, Bosepara, etc., with a supply of water, (2) will damage a number of fields now under cultivation, and (3) will lead to expense which is easily preventible. It is suggested, therefore, that the alignment proposed be changed into one strictly along the old bed of the stream.

(h)--General.

38. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 12th July says that out of thirty lakhs which make up the population of Bihar and

BIHAR BANDEHU,
July 12th, 1906.

The Emperor's Birthday honours.

Chota Nagpur, only two men have been selected for titles, viz., one Bengali Babu has been given a Rai Bahadurship and the other, an English lady, a *Kaisar-i-Hind* medal. Biharis have been so completely excluded from the Honours list as if they had no concern with His Majesty. This is to be regretted, but one must remember that Bihar is included in Bengal and therefore Bihar should consider itself honoured when a title has been conferred on any resident of the province.

39. The *Suhrid* [Noakhali] of the 16th July writes that the loans which

SUHRID,
July 16th, 1906.

Agricultural advances in Comilla.

are being granted by Government for the relief of distress are being freely availed of by hundreds of people, who, however, when they take a loan, say of Rs. 10, seem to forget that at the time of repayment they will be out of pocket by a much larger sum, the difference being accounted for, amongst others, by *salaamis* to the peons, hotel expenses at *sadar*, etc. Government is therefore urged to change the system of loans into one of free gifts.

40. Referring to the visit paid by Mr. Briscoe, the Subdivisional Officer

JASOHAR,
July 18th, 1906.

"The second Nero. The height of brutality."

of Madaripur, and the District Magistrate of Faridpur to Gopalganj, as already reported (see Report on Native Papers of the 21st July 1906, paragraph 53), the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 18th July writes as follows:—

Every student of history is familiar with stories of the cruel and inhuman conduct of Nero, the Emperor of Rome. Let him now see how a second Nero has acted in the heart of the British Empire—an Empire pervaded by the civilisation and enlightenment of the twentieth century. Mr. Morley has said, "Sympathy is the keynote of our policy in governing India." Now we are feeling well this spirit of sympathy. The authorities will pay no heed to our distress and sufferings so long as there are leaves on trees in Bengal, so long as the country is not turned into a desert. The Bengalis are sure to disappear from the face of the earth before Bengal is converted into a land like Guzerat. The good God have mercy on us!

41. In the opinion of the *Murshidabad Hitaishi* [Murshidabad] of the

MURSHIDABAD
HITAISHI,
July 18th, 1906.

The partition, a "settled fact."

18th July, a steady persistence in the boycott and in the *swadeshi* movement is the only effectual reply on the part of the people to Mr. Morley's statement that the partition is "a settled fact."

MEDINI BANDHAV,
July 18th, 1906.

42. The *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 18th July, after pointing out that the recent visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to that town was only of a short three hours' duration and that at the railway station platform only a select few of the many zamindars and native officials present were presented to His Honour, concludes with a reference to the desirability on the part of the well-to-do classes in this country of getting rid of the idea which evidently now possesses them, viz., that a hand-shake with a *lat* will smooth their way to paradise.

HITVARTA,
July 22nd, 1906.

43. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July notices the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to Midnapore and the opportunity thus afforded to local officials to issue queer orders. For instance, the Municipality ordered the hackney carriage drivers to have their carriages painted, and the Magistrate ordered such of his *amla* as had not long beards to come to the courts clean-shaved on the day of His Honour's visit. Perhaps His Honour likes clean and beardless faces.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 19th, 1906.

44. Commenting upon the Government proposal to regulate the house rents at Simla and to increase the salaries of the clerks who go there, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th July questions the necessity of such measures, which mean increase of expenditure, and asks if the work of administration would not go on as usual if the offices are permanently located at Calcutta. Is it not extravagant on the part of the Government of India? Can the Government of India show any particular loss that it is likely to sustain by keeping the India offices either permanently at Simla or at Calcutta? In our opinion the Europeans are losers by it in every way. The poor Indians have to disgorge the unsalted food in order to find money for this pleasure trip of the European employes. Is it the doing of one whom we call our King, the incarnation of the eight Vasus? Fie!

SANJIVANI,
July 19th, 1906.

45. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th July inquires why it is being proposed to remove the head quarters station of the Nilphamari subdivision of the Rangpur district to Syedpur. Such removal would be a great source of inconvenience and loss to the public and would benefit only a number of European railway employes. The advantages of the existing station of Nilphamari are thus summarised:—It is centrally situated, is salubrious, has a pure water-supply, with a cheap and plentiful supply of edibles available, and lastly, Government has already incurred a heavy outlay on public buildings such as a Munsif's court-house, a Subdivisional Officer's residence, a jail, etc. at this station.

BIHAR BANDHU,
July 19th, 1906.

46. Having likened Mr. Morley's policy to that of a chameleon changing its colour, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 19th July says that India expected that Mr. Morley would do good to it, but he has been only nodding his head at everything.

HITAVADI,
July 20th, 1906.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July briefly notices the official career of Messrs. Emerson, Jack, Clarke and Briscoe in Eastern Bengal, showing how they have oppressed the people, and proceeds to observe:—

This is how people are faring under the Government of Sir B. Fuller. The present condition of Eastern Bengal is, to a great extent, comparable to the state of things which prevailed at the time when the government of the country was passing from the hands of the Musalmans to those of the English. In describing the condition of the country during that period, the late Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterji has said:— "Mir Jaffar smokes opium, the English realise taxes and write despatches, and the Bengalis weep and are ruined." At the present moment Lord Minto is enjoying the cold and bracing climate of Simla and regularly drawing a large salary, the Secretary of State for India is giving clever answers to questions put to him in the House of Commons and enjoying his pay drawn from the purse of the Indians, and Sir B. Fuller and his followers are oppressing the people of Eastern Bengal.

We do not expect that Sir Bampfylde will receive a rebuff from his superiors on account of his improper acts. When a man lost his life through His Honour's fault, the Secretary of State had nothing more to do than to express regret at the incident, and when the question of the oppressions committed on Babu S. N. Banerji and others will be raised in the House of Commons, "honest" John will most probably think it unnecessary even to express a regret.

As for ourselves, we say all this because we think it necessary for the good of both the English and the Indians that this state of things should cease. But will the Government take our advice?

Government and distress in Eastern Bengal.

48. Referring to the official report on the prevailing distress in Eastern Bengal, the same paper writes as follows:—

HITAVADI.

Whoever has read the report is aware how the authorities are helping the famine-stricken in Eastern Bengal. In Government's opinion there is no famine in the country and gratuitous relief is unnecessary. But they are prepared to give loans to the distressed people and thereby make a profit by earning interest on the money lent. In the report there is no mention of deaths from starvation. The people are supposed to be enjoying good meals and all their distress is believed to be due to their own folly. The official paper, the Indian *Daily News*, says that there is no distress in the country and that it is the native press which is responsible for the cry of famine. Lord Minto is perhaps thanking Sir B. Fuller in his heart from the Simla hills. If a few lakhs of black men die, what is there to be anxious about it?

This is the attitude of the Government. We, therefore, earnestly beseech our countrymen to lose no time to come to the relief of the famine-stricken people and save them from death.

Government and the agricultural situation in Eastern Bengal.

49. Referring to the visit lately paid to Barisal by the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th July writes:—

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.
July 19th, 1906.

His Honour has seen with his own eyes the intensity of the famine now prevailing in Barisal. The grim skeletons of the famine-stricken must necessarily have been painful to his sight, but whether they have succeeded in melting his heart remains to be seen. We do not know if the hearts of Government officials ever melt at all. The Duke of Marlborough used to say that even the pitiful wails of a wife could not soften his heart, and Marlborough was a great hero. Sir B. Fuller himself is not very deficient in heroism either.

A terrible famine has been prevailing in Eastern Bengal for a long time now, but no adequate measures to meet it have yet been adopted. The sum of Rs. 90,000 which Government has sanctioned is nothing compared with the severity and local extent of the famine.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller visited Comilla on the 9th July. A number of famine-stricken human skeletons appeared before him and prayed for relief. His Honour is said to have told them that if they would go to Luxam to help in road-making they would get wages at the rate of 10 pice per idem. Excellent arrangement this. Just mark the flow of charity. What about those who are unfit for work from continued starvation? To raise money at 3 per cent. and to lend it out at 6 per cent. to the hungry poor is most undignified in a Government and specially in a Christian Government.

50. The same paper points out that rupees bearing date 1840 or any previous year are not accepted at the post-offices, and often by the public as well, and requests information as to any Government circular authorising their non-acceptance.

Rupees of 1840.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA.

51. The *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July comments as follows on the duties of the Secretary of State for India and the way in which Mr. Morley is discharging them:—

The Secretary of State for India.

HITVARTA,
July 22nd, 1906.

It is a well-known fact that when one is vested with some authority to do a certain thing he can deal with his subordinates in the way he likes. As Uday Patni was hanged by the orders of Sir B. Fuller, and the Secretary of

State has been held responsible for them, he can surely punish Sir B. Fuller. The oppressive circulars issued by Sir B. Fuller had to be revoked under the orders of the Secretary of State; but this Sir B. Fuller has done in name only, as the oppressions intended to be checked thereby continue all the same. Mr. Morley knows this, but takes no steps to stop them. The Indians therefore infer that he supports the high-handed proceedings of Sir B. Fuller.

It is the duty of the Secretary of State to look after the interests of the people of India and to draw the attention of the Government of India to them, should the latter be found neglecting them.

The officials in Eastern Bengal are trying their best to stifle the *swadeshi* movement, but the 'saintly' Secretary of State, in drawing seventy-five thousand rupees from this country as salary and doing nothing, is only giving evidence of his saintly character. The Indians hoped much from Mr. Morley, who, they expected, would undo much of the mischief wrought by Lord Curzon and would not draw this country's money for nothing; but we are sorely disappointed. The Secretary of State has given no evidence of his saintly nature in administering the affairs of this country. While the starving Indians are crying for a handful of grain, what can Mr. Morley's empty sympathy avail them? School-boys are being oppressed in Eastern Bengal, and meetings and conferences are being forbidden; but Mr. Morley contents himself by simply expressing his meaningless sympathy. Perhaps this is Western saintliness; but we do not acknowledge it as such. The Indians hate those who say one thing and do another. They consider them as a very low people.

HITVARTA.

52. The same paper says that no more shameless official than Sir B. Fuller has hitherto been met with in the history of the Civil Service. Mr. Morley called him mad, neglectful of his duties, and a disgrace to the Indian Civil Service. Had a poor clerk been insulted in this manner, he would have certainly resigned his post. Fine or flogging is nothing compared with the censure which Sir B. Fuller has received.

People devoid of shame alone continue to be in their posts, disregarding the censure of their superiors.

HITVARTA.

53. Commenting upon Mr. Morley's remarks in connection with the Uday Patni case, the same paper says:—

Mr. Morley and Uday Patni's case.

What more could be expected at the hands of Mr. Morley on behalf of a black man? Had India been under a savage Hindu or a Musalman king, Sir B. Fuller would have been taught a lesson by receiving a shoe-beating. But this is the British *raj*, and what more could be expected, beyond an expression of regret from cowardly Mr. Morley? Where is he to get courage from to do more than express his grief?

He is known as a saintly man, and hence he has done even so much. How safe do we live in this British *raj*?

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 22nd, 1906.

54. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July writes:—

Present-day British rule in India. Thanks to the folly of a number of arrogant and senseless officials, peace, happiness, hope and prosperity are all one by one disappearing from the country. The firm belief which has always existed in the Indian mind as to the justice of the English Government, and which enabled that Government to administer this vast and populous country safely and without anxiety with the aid of only a handful of English soldiers—that firm belief is slowly dying out. Statesmen are recognising quite clearly that the former relation or feeling between the rulers and the ruled in India is undergoing a change. The work of ruling the country is becoming more difficult and dangerous than it was before. This is not a good sign for present-day British rule.

The examination of the manner in which the government of the country is being conducted at the present day shows that the Governors, in seeking to impose order on the governed, have themselves done violence to order and discipline, and in attempting to teach the people of India the dignity of justice, have themselves become unjust. It does not seem as if this state of things has come about through mischance, for there is a unity apparent in the acts

of the entire official hierarchy from the Viceroy down to the petty constable. Suppose a subordinate official accidentally becomes guilty of some impropriety. In such a case, if he is not punished, his error should at least be pointed out to him and he should be warned against a repetition of it by his superiors. But what is actually seen nowadays is that the superior official seeks to hide the guilt of his subordinate. This is the invariable practice of all officials high and low. Is this an indication of justice? Governing a country is no child's play. If tyranny were such an easy means of ruling a country, one would not see the Tsar to-day listening in humble submission to the demands of his subjects.

In the Government of Eastern Bengal, beginning from the Lieutenant-Governor and passing through the grades of Secretaries and Magistrates down to the police constables, all have become tyrannical and are assisting in hiding each other's faults.

55. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 23rd July writes in English:—

DACCA GAZETTE,
July 23rd, 1906.

Mr. Morley and Sir B. Fuller. The case of the unfortunate Uday Patni of Sylhet is still fresh, we suppose, in the memory of our readers. His spirit from the other world is uttering imprecations upon the perpetrator of his tragic death and enjoying the pleasure of witnessing the humiliation of the doer of the wrong. The official explanation of the sad event, though very ingeniously worded, has failed, it seems, to shield Sir B. Fuller, who has been censured by the Secretary of State in reply to a question relating to the subject. Reuter wired that the reply was a lengthy one which he concluded by saying:—"I regret to say my view of these proceedings is that they fall short of that high and exact standard of official duty which the Indian Civil Service for so many generations had so notably maintained."

Will Mr. Morley stop by simply expressing his regret for an act which, if true, he described, on same past occasion as an enormity? He wired to the Viceroy to be furnished with the whole proceedings connected with the case. We do not know what version of the affair His Excellency has supplied to the Secretary of State. It may naturally be expected that he has not told the whole truth about the matter with a view to screen, as far as possible, the erratic ruler of the new province. But so glaring was the mistake and the mistake led to the commission of an offence of so shocking a nature that, in spite of the strenuous efforts on the part of the official superior of Sir B. Fuller to shield him, the indignation of Mr. Morley rose to the highest pitch and he could not suppress his feelings. If in his opinion Sir B. Fuller has given a definite proof of the want of high sense of official duty, why is he suffered to remain in charge of a province the confidence of the people of which he has rudely shaken by various misdeeds. Mr. Morley may think that his reprimand will set matters right. Certainly it does act with marvellous effect upon persons other than one who is a habitual offender against the rights and liberties of the people. It falls flat upon those to whom perversity is a part of their policy. We think Sir B. Fuller is simply incapable of mending his ways, if left to himself. He must be put under the strongest restraint possible if he is to be retained in office at all. As our present Viceroy seems to be a quiet sort of gentleman, unwilling to interfere with the proved misdeeds of his lieutenant, the soundest course open to Mr. Morley is to recall the ruler who has been a source of trouble to him and an object of terror to the ruled. If the Secretary of State still believes that such an incorrigible administrator may be brought round by lenient treatment, we shall not be the least surprised if one day His Lordship be driven to an inextricable fix.

Will the British Parliament put up with such fantastic freaks of a British ruler in a vast dependency which is supposed to be the brightest jewel on the British diadem? Certainly a subservient House may wink at the enormities of the officials, but, composed as the present House is of a great proportion of the independent element, it is simply impossible for Mr. Morley or any of his colleagues to perpetuate wrongs in any part of the Empire. Some day a potent voice, a distinct clear voice, will be raised against the unconstitutional conduct of the rulers either at home or abroad.

Our readers are aware that Reuter was requested—by whom or at whose instance we need not enquire—to publish further details of Mr. Morley's reply, but, we are sorry to say, the details are not what they were expected to be. It is fondly hoped by some that Sir B. Fuller is waiting for the full text of the Secretary of State's reply and on its arrival will tender his resignation after going through it. We for ourselves are not at one with them in this respect. Sir B. Fuller is made quite of the metal of which religious reformers are. He is, like them, deaf to all sorts of adverse criticisms because he perhaps thinks, as they do, that all the world except himself is on the side of wrong. Even for the opinions of his official superiors he cares very little. He believes that one day—and that is not very distant—all will come round to his way of thinking and idolize him for his supreme wisdom, while at the same time they themselves would repent for their past folly in condemning his ways and means. A man of this temperament cannot have the good sense to retire from a place which he thinks he has a right to occupy, though others may think otherwise. But we beg to remind His Honour of one thing. There is no gainsaying the fact that every rational being should be the more characterised by a strong sense of honour and self-respect, the more exalted is the position occupied by him, or he is sure to lose highly in the estimation of the public. So in view of the humiliation he has been subjected to on the present occasion, we would humbly beseech His Honour to assert his individuality by resigning the appointment at once, like his patron, Lord Curzon.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1906.

56. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July writes:—

Present-day British rule in India.

From the Viceroy to the pettiest constable, every official, by encouraging evil-doing, is only assisting in digging the grave of the reputation which the English formerly enjoyed in the estimation of the Indians. The idea which the governed hitherto held firmly is their minds as to the character of their governors is undergoing a change on account of the misdeeds of present-day arrogant officialdom. It is needless to point out that it is undesirable in the interests both of the governors and the governed that the latter should come to believe that the former are oppressive and unjust. Let the English officials be warned while there is yet time; even yet a feeling of hatred towards their rulers has not come to fill the hearts of the ruled. Will the officials have the good sense to take this warning?

SWADES,
July 23rd, 1906.

57. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July is happy to inform its readers that a rumour which, it makes bold to say is not wholly unfounded, is current in England

Sir B. Fuller.

to the effect that the Secretary of State for India will take an early opportunity of removing Sir B. Fuller from his present office. The paper goes on by way of comment to say that dismissal from office would be the right punishment for His Honour.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 22nd, 1906.

58. With reference to Mr. Morley's Budget speech, the *Daily Hitavadi*

Mr. Morley's Budget speech.

[Calcutta] of the 22nd July expresses the opinion that the grievances of the Indian people will not be remedied by anything short of a root and branch reform of the system of Indian administration.

SANDHYA,
July 23rd, 1906.

59. Referring to Mr. Morley's Indian Budget speech, the *Sandhya*

Mr. Morley's Budget speech.

[Calcutta] of the 23rd July writes as follows:—
India's deliverance is near at hand! But the people of India have been a little amazed. Is this your Morley? One paper says that Mr. Morley has given them what they could never even hope. But, unfortunately, they cannot express joy at the means he has adopted in doing this. The same fountain of words! The same worthless assurances as of old! The same attempt at deluding by means of jugglery. Very nice to look at, like the Dead Sea apple, but ashes to the taste. Such is the favour granted by the Liberal Secretary of State! Our leaders were thirsting with eagerness for this favour!

There is, indeed, nothing new in the magic picture held out by Mr. Morley. It is the same old thing, in the self-same style of Lord George Hamilton, Sir Henry Fowler and Mr. Brodrick, the only difference being that it is a little more pleasing to the eye.

60. Commenting on Mr. Morley's speech in introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 24th July writes that as a matter of fact Mr. Morley lacks the strength to curb the tyranny and the influence of the officials in India. An attempt to please both the official and the popular party in India is apparent in his speech. He has sought to please the people of India by sweet and hopeful words, but no man of foresight amongst them will be taken in by his lip-sympathy. The burden of the salt-tax was specially adverted to by Mr. Morley, but is the land-tax not the most pressing burden on the people? He thinks that the salt-tax cannot be abolished now. Why he has not made clear. His statement that British institutions should not be transplanted to India wholesale may be interpreted to mean that self-government, impartial administration of justice, etc., by virtue of which the English people have risen to their present eminence, are never to be introduced into India. He made no reference to the question of official help in the revival of the lost industries of the country.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 24th 1903.

61. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 21st July is glad to hear that Dr. Ashutosh Mukherji has been recommended for a permanent Judgeship of the Calcutta High Court. Considering the manner in which justice is being dispensed in the mufassal courts, really good and honest Judges are required in the High Court.

BASUMATI,
July 21st, 1906.

62. The *Swades* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July is happy to learn that the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Dr. Ashutosh Mukherji to a permanent Judgeship of the High Court at Calcutta.

SWADES,
July 23rd, 1906.

63. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July is sorry that the Government of the Punjab should have prosecuted the bi-weekly paper named the *Punjabi* for having tried to create disaffection between two peoples and observes that if any prosecution was necessary under Lord Elgin's law, it is some of the officials of Eastern Bengal, who should be prosecuted for trying to create a split between the Hindus and the Musalmans of that province, for they are the real offenders.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
July 23rd, 1906.

64. On the same subject, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 21st July says that action like this on the part of the Government is sure to diminish the loyalty of the subjects to the Government. It behoves the Government therefore to redress the grievances of the subjects rather than try to gag their mouth.

BHARAT MITRA,
July 21st, 1906.

65. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 25th July learns from a trustworthy source that Sir B. Fuller has resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and that the resignation has been accepted by Lord Minto. It is not yet known who will succeed Sir Bampfylde in the *Dacca masnad*. The Bengalis, says the writer, are eager to get rid of this evil genius. But the news is too good to be true.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 25th, 1906.

III.—LEGISLATION.

66. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 19th July cannot understand why those who are already well endowed in the worldly sense become aspirants for the honour of a seat in the Legislative Councils also. These memberships carry no dignity in the eyes of the public. The ruling race do not regard the native members as worth recognising as men at all.

SRI SRI VISHNU
PRIYA-O-ANANDA
BAZAR PATRIKA,
July 19th, 1906.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

67. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 17th July publishes letters from correspondents giving accounts of distress prevailing at the following places in the Mymensingh district:—

CHARU MIHIR,
July 17th, 1906.

Fulpur thana.—Rice is selling at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per maund. Relief is necessary.

Katihati.—Rice is selling at Rs. 6 per maund. Many people are living on vegetables, while many others are going without food for days together. One Hanif Shaikh, an inhabitant of Katihati, has died of the effects of continued vegetable diet. His destitute family are said to have removed themselves to the neighbouring hills. The suffering throughout is heart-rending. The District Board has given Rs. 100 for relief, and blind and lame people are getting Re. 1-4 per head. But what of the able-bodied poor? People are not able to secure labour. Middle-class people are suffering silently but most keenly.

Barhabli, Netrokona.—Severe distress prevails.

Mirga.—Great scarcity prevails. The *boro* paddy crop has been destroyed by pests and flood.

Sararchar.—Severe distress prevails. The rainfall is very deficient.

Dubail, Gopalpur.—Severe distress prevails in the locality. People are going without food for days together.

Kanthai, Iswarganj.—Severe distress prevails in the locality. People are passing days without food. Vegetables have become the only food for many people. No labour procurable.

Krishnapur.—A public meeting was recently held at the place and subscriptions raised for the relief of the distressed people of the locality.

Tangail.—Severe distress prevails throughout the subdivision. One Ismail Shaikh, an inhabitant of Chamtara, was driven by starvation to steal two and a half seers of rice. He has been sent up for trial by the police. But in doing so the police has managed the affair in such a manner as to cause the poor man to remain in *hajat* for 10 days. His wife and children are completely destitute and helpless.

CHARU MIHIR.

Distress in the Mymensingh district.

68. The same paper reports prevalence of severe distress throughout the Mymensingh district, and says that had it not been for the help given by the local zamindars, it would have been difficult for poor people to save their lives. The prospect of the *aus* paddy crop is moreover not bright, and many cultivators have been obliged to take loans on the security of the crop. It is doubted whether the rice market will fall before *Kartik B.S.*)

KASIPUR NIVASI,
July 18th, 1906.

Distress in the Barisal Kotwali thana.

69. The *Kasipur Nivasi* [Barisal] of the 18th July says that when the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal went to Barisal, none told him of the distress prevailing in the Barisal Kotwali thana. But, as a matter of fact, severe distress prevails in this as in other parts of the district. Many Musalman families of the Defulia village are in great distress. One Sonaula, aged 80, an inhabitant of the village and formerly a *chaukidaar* and *dafadar*, has been reduced to a skeleton for want of food.

JASOHAR,
July 18th, 1906.

The prospects of crops in Jessore.

70. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 18th July says the encroachment of salt-water on the paddy fields in many parts of the district is causing great harm to the standing *aus* crop. In many places the water of the Bhairab river is smelling of rotten paddy plants. The autumnal crops are being destroyed by pests. Besides these, there is scarcity of rainfall. All this shows that the people of the country have even worse days in store for them than those which they are passing through.

JASOHAR.

Distress in a village in the Jessore district.

71. The same paper says that the distressed inhabitants of Nehalpur in the Jessore district are getting no relief. Appeals to the Sub-Registrar of Manirampur, who is in charge of the local relief, have been ineffectual. The attention of the District Magistrate is drawn to the matter.

PABNA HITAIISHI,
July 18th, 1906.

The agricultural situation in Pabna.

72. The *Pabna Hitaiishi* [Pabna] of the 18th July writes that it cannot be denied any longer that famine conditions prevail in Pabna, and gives the following list in support of this statement:—

Panchu-ia village.

(1) Apu Pramanik, with a family of three. This man is having meals at intervals of one or two days.

- (2) Soli Pramanik, with a family of five. He is living on vegetable roots, and eating at intervals of three or four days.
- (3) The case is the same with Sadi Pramanik, with a family of four.
- (4) Ali Pramanik, with a family of three, is frequently going without any meals.
- (5) The case is the same with Minu Molla, with a family of three.
- (6) Kanai Molla, with a family of three, has not yet had to go without any meal, but will soon have to.
- (7) Jamir Fakir, with a family of three, is going without any meals.
- (8) Achhar Pramanik, with a family of six.
- (9) Akun Pramanik with a family of four.
- (10) Jamir Khan, with a family of five.
- (11) Hafez Pramanik, with a family of four, is starving.

Inquiry will reveal many other cases of this nature.

73. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 19th July publishes a list of names of persons in the villages of Anilais and Charti who, says a correspondent who signs himself Chandra Kumar Datta, Kaviraj of Gouri Sankar Hât, Satkania, have not a handful of rice left in their homes, nor any household furniture or utensils which they can exchange for rice.

JYOTI,
July 19th, 1906.

The same paper publishes another statement over the signature of three gentlemen of the Brahmo Somaj Relief Committee of Chittagong, to the effect that personal enquiry has convinced them that the poor classes all over Chittagong are seriously pinched for food, and that the situation is specially acute in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where many are living on roots of trees.

74. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 19th July publishes letters reporting distress from scarcity from Goila in Backergunge and from Noakhali.

SANJIVANI,
July 19th, 1906.

75. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 21st July reports two cases in which one Kedar Mandal, an inhabitant of the Kharhbarhia village under the Khulna Kotwali thana, and one Banacharini Napitani, wife of Rasik Napit, an inhabitant of the Salukdia village under the same thana, have committed suicide owing to starvation.

KHULNAVASI,
July 21st, 1906.

76. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 23rd July publishes a letter dwelling on the intensity of the distress which prevails in Pirozpur and suggesting the desirability of a second centre of relief being opened there by the District Board, at some distance from the existing centre, which has been placed in the neighbourhood of the thana.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 23rd, 1906.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

77. The *Soltan* [Calcutta] of the 20th July publishes a poem (communicated to its columns by M. Mukbul Ahmad) composed by Munshi Kamar Ali for the Comilla Swadeshi Society, in which the people of India are called upon to abjure, in the interests of their religion and their economic prosperity, the use of things foreign.

SOLTAN
July 20th, 1906.

78. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 20th July expresses sympathy with Lord Curzon in the domestic bereavement which His Lordship has lately suffered, and in doing so, praises the late Lady Curzon as a woman who, by her charitable disposition, won universal approbation.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 20th, 1906.

79. The *Sandhya* [Calcutta] of the 21st July points out that the day on which Lady Curzon died this year, viz., the 19th July, was the day on which last year the Government of India under Lord Curzon made the final arrangements with the Secretary of State about the partition; and also that on the day previous to Her Ladyship's death, the elephant on which she and her husband rode at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 also died.

SANDHYA,
July 21st, 1906.

The paper then proceeds to observe that the death of a royal elephant is a most inauspicious event, and then the death of a faithful wife was another such. Providence has manifested anger with Lord Curzon since the partition in various ways. There was the thunderstroke at Viceregal Lodge and there was Lord Curzon's controversy with Lord Kitchener, with its sequel of disgrace to the former. The 19th of July is a most terrible day for the English Government, for on that day Lord Curzon laid the axe at the root of British rule in India.

HITVARTA,
July 22nd, 1906.

80. Noticing the sudden death of Lady Curzon, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July says that whatever mischief Lord Curzon may have done to this country, we sincerely

Lady Curzon's death.

accord him our sympathy for his sad bereavement.

DAILY HITAVADI,
July 22nd, 1906.

81. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July refers to a statement

Indian labour under English
superintendence.

made in a recent issue of the *Pioneer* of Allahabad announcing that certain Bengali vakils of Calcutta and the party who favour the boycott of British

manufactures are making attempts to organise what may be called trades unions out of the Indian employes in the large mills, specially the jute mills near Calcutta working under European superintendence; and commenting on it writes that the manner in which the European superiors of certain non-Government offices in Calcutta ill-treat their native subordinates is simply provoking. The treatment accorded is worse than that extended to dogs. The poor clerk, for the sake of the many dependants he has to support, is obliged to put up with all this oppression. If a remedy has to be found for it, it must be sought through combined effort. If the labourers in the mills seek to improve their status by banding themselves into unions, it is an effort which deserves all commendation.

The fact that these unions are being organised only in those concerns which are under European superintendence is proof that at last the people of India have acquired from their rulers a commendable trait of character, viz., a love for men of their own race. An Indian's ill-treatment of another Indian may be forgiven, but ill-treatment of an Indian by a stranger calls for instant attempts at redress. This is a lesson which the Indians have most happily learned from their rulers. The fact of an Englishman having murdered an Indian, is taken absolutely no notice of by the Anglo-Indian press in this country, but if an Indian lad pelts mud-balls at the boat of an Englishman, it is instantly denounced by them as incipient revolt.

YUGANTAR,
July 22nd, 1906.

Cause of famine in India.

82. The *Yugantar* [Calcutta] of the 22nd July has the following:—

Destruction of the arts and industries of the country; export of rice due to free trade and the consequent dearness of the article; impoverishment of the middle class; oppressions resulting from the imposition of the road and chaukidari cesses;—these are the powerful causes which have reduced the masses to such a miserable condition that the failure of the rains in one part of this vast country produces scarcity of food among them. In days gone by, if there was failure of rain and scarcity of food in one part of the country, rice and paddy were imported there from other parts, and as the people then could afford to purchase food, which is no longer the case at present, deaths from starvation did not occur.

What is the good of having a King under whose rule the people of a country are reduced to such a condition? Where the protector himself preys on the people he has taken under his protection, is it not better to have no protector at all? It is a hundred times better to have a country where there is no King, and where, in consequence, anarchy prevails, than to have a country which is constantly in the grip of famine. O Mother Earth, how do you bear the burden of an unvaracious King who cannot save his subjects from starvation by providing for them proper means of livelihood?

URIYA PAPERS.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 14th, 1906.

83. The *Sambalpur Hitaisihini* [Bamra] of the 14th July thanks the

Eight square miles of forest
lands made culturable by a canal
in Bamra.

Raja of Bamra, who has caused a canal to be excavated at Sirgira in that State, and has thereby made excellent arrangements for the irrigation of lands extending over 8 square miles, which

shall henceforward be classed as culturable. They have been made over to tenants free of rent for five years. Great credit is due to Mr. Kumud-bandhu Sen, under whose superintendence the canal scheme has proved successful.

84. Referring to the nomination of members for the Balasore Sadar and Bhadrak Local Boards, the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 11th July observes that the nomination is not at all satisfactory, for useful members like Babu Bipinbihari De, Srihari Giri, Ramanath Mahanti, Ganapati Das and Haji Bhuyan Abdus Sobhan Khan have been excluded, while Munshi Abdul Manna, who has been bound down to keep the peace under section 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, has been nominated. This injudicious selection is attributed to Mr. Salam, the late Officiating Magistrate, whose proceedings in connection therewith are described as "unjust, whimsical, arbitrary and high-handed." The writer hopes that his remarks will draw the attention of the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner to the subject.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 11th, 1906.

85. Referring to the judgment of the Calcutta High Court on the appeal instituted by Mr. S. N. Banerji against the orders of Mr. Cargill, the District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, passed on the first appeal against the orders of Mr. Emerson, the District Magistrate of that district, on the contempt of court case, the same paper observes that the whole country is satisfied with the decision of the High Court, whereby the dignity of justice and righteousness has been maintained.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 14th, 1906.

Referring to the same subject, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th July writes in the same strain, and adds that Messrs. Emerson and Cargill will profit by the criticisms made by the learned Judges of the High Court.

86. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 12th July gives a short account of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's visit to Balasore, and states that a large number of men were present in the streets through which His Honour's cortege passed. The town was well decorated and the police discharged its duties satisfactorily.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 12th, 1906.

87. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th July gives an account of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Cuttack, and states that the street from the railway station to Baxibazar, and the streets from Cuttack-chandi to the railway station, *via* Lalbag, were well decorated. The latter street was lighted on the evening of His Honour's departure from Cuttack. The writer approves of the action of Mr. Garrett in relieving the chaukidars of the district of the duties of patrolling and guarding the streets through which His Honour's party passed. The police constables did this duty very well. The writer regrets that, with the exception of the Rajas of Aul and Baramba, the Tributary Chieftains of Orissa, who had come to Cuttack to receive His Honour, though they were present in all ceremonies in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor's visit, were absent from the meeting that presented addresses to His Honour. Many were sorry to note this incident. As regards the addresses presented by the Cuttack Municipality, the Cuttack District Board, the Orissa Association and the Muhammadan Association, and the replies given to them by His Honour, the writer observes that though most of the replies were evasive in their nature, and though no positive assurance was given to grant any of the prayers made in the addresses, the deputations and Associations had the satisfaction of making their feelings and wants known in person to the Lieutenant-Governor, which they could not have otherwise done.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 14th, 1906.

88. A correspondent to the same paper points out that the young Raja of Keonjhar has given good proofs of his ability to rule that State efficiently, and that it is time for Government to give him independent charge of the State.

UTKALDIPIKA.

A recommendation in favour of
the young Raja of Keonjhar.

GARJATBASINI,
July 14th, 1906.

89. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th July is sorry to note that the practices of the Garjat people are undergoing a change, which must in the long run prove baneful or expensive. The palm-leaf umbrellas or *jhampis* are being silently and slowly replaced by cloth umbrellas, which are both unsuitable and expensive. The writer hopes that the leaders of thought in the Orissa Garjats will take steps to put a check on changes like the one described above.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 12th, 1906.

90. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 12th July agrees with its contemporary of the *Garjatbasini* that the consumption of opium is increasing in all parts of India, and that the Government must do something to arrest its progress.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 11th, 1906.

91. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 11th July approves of the compulsory system of education that is going to be introduced into the Baroda State from the 1st of August next, and observes that the Gaekwar of Baroda takes great interest in the spread of education among all classes of his subjects.

GARJATBASINI,
July 14th, 1906.

92. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th July states that it has become a pernicious practice in the Orissa Garjat States to appoint foreigners to posts in every department and thereby to do great injury to the deserving natives of that State, and that this injurious practice should be removed as soon as possible by giving encouragement to deserving natives.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 14th, 1906.

93. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th July regrets to find that the Uriya students are always backward in taking advantage of opportunities that present themselves before them. The Bamra Higher English School wanted a few students for its highest class, whom it wanted to give certain facilities. The Bengali students applied for the boon, but the Uriya students did not. The same fact is found in the Cuttack Medical and Survey Schools, where students from Bengal come to read at their own expense, whereas the Uriya students will not read even if they are promised assistance. The Uriyas are thus very backward and they must continue to be so for a long period.

GARJATBASINI,
July 14th, 1906.

94. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th July is glad to notice that the narrow mud houses in which the upper primary schools were being hitherto located in the Angul district are now being gradually replaced by *pucca* bungalows, and observes that it is a matter for congratulation that Babu Srinibas Sinha, the local Sub-Inspector of Schools, is trying his best to make primary education a success in that district.

GARJATBASINI.

95. Referring to the enhancement of rents in Banki and to the absence of any objection to that enhancement on the part of the tenants, the same paper observes that the settlement of rent must have been to the satisfaction of the people. This was no doubt creditable to the Settlement Officers.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 14th, 1906.

96. Referring to the establishing of a sub-post-office at Telingabazar in the Cuttack town, the *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th July observes that it will afford great convenience to the residents of that bazar and its neighbouring streets, and that it is the interest of those residents to see that such a useful undertaking does not fail through want of support.

UTKALDIPIKA.

97. The same paper is glad to note that Allauddin Muhammad, a resident of the Cuttack district, has come out successful in the recent final examination of the Veterinary College in Bengal.

98. Referring to the statement of the *Ganjam Gunadarpan* that the Bengali element preponderates in the administration of Bamra, the *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 14th July attempts to refute that charge by publishing facts and figures, which show that only seven Bengalis hold high posts in the whole State.
99. A correspondent of the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 11th July writes a long letter to say that "the Bengalis can measure swords with very advanced races of the world" and that the Uriyas ought to be grateful to the Bengalis who have rendered them invaluable services. The correspondent then tries to refute some of the arguments advanced by the *Utkaldarpan* in favour of the Uriyas.
100. Referring to the injunction of the Maulvis in Mymensingh prohibiting men of the Muhammadan persuasion from serving under Hindu masters and to the famished condition to which the poorer classes of Muhammadans have been reduced, the *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 12th July observes that it is not wise to foment ill-feeling between the Hindus and Muhammadans, whose interests have been indissolubly blended together.
101. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th July is glad to learn that the people of Ganjam are taking a keen interest in the affairs of the Utkal Conference, which is timed to sit in that district during next Christmas, and hopes that other preliminaries should be so settled as to make the Conference a complete success.
102. The *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 11th July states that the Raja of Khalikote and Athgarh in Ganjam has promised to contribute Rs. 500 towards the expenses of the fourth Utkal Union Conference.
103. The same paper states that the Mahasaya of Lakshannath has contributed Rs. 20 towards the relief of the famine-stricken people of Eastern Bengal.
104. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 12th July is glad to learn that the Raja of Khalikote and Athgarh has spent Rs. 37,000 with a view to supply drinking-water to his subjects in those States and thanks the Raja for his liberality.
105. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th July thanks the zamindar of Kanika for his donation of Rs. 10 to Pandit Ghanashyam Misra who presented him with a few books on Uriya literature.
106. The same paper and the *Uriya and Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 11th July sincerely mourn the death of the Raja of Rairakhole, who is said to have been a popular sovereign and to have done much for the improvement of the condition of his people.
107. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th July reports one death from opium and another from drowning in that State.
108. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th July states that a man, who was sleeping by the side of the railway line in Chauhiagang, was killed by a down train that passed over it. The same paper states that a man was found dead under suspicious circumstances near the Jobra dock in Cuttack.
109. The same paper states that several houses were destroyed by fire in Khannagar near Cuttack.
110. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 14th July states that a boy was killed by a tiger in village Kandala in that State.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 14th, 1906.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 11th, 1906.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 12th, 1906.

GARJATBASINI,
July 14th, 1906.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 11th, 1906.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD.

SAMVAD
VAHIKA,
July 12th, 1906.

GARJATBASINI,
July 14th, 1906.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
July 11th, 1906.

GARJATBASINI,
July 14th, 1906.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 14th, 1906.

UTKALDIPIKA.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 14th, 1906.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 12th, 1906.

111. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 12th July states that insufficient rain has induced many creditors to stop lending paddy to their customers. This pinches hardly those who have to purchase rice every day.

SAMVAD VAHIKA.

112. The same paper agrees with its contemporary of the *Ganjam Guna-darpan* in recommending a chemical examination of the oil that is generally sold in the shops of the Barakhemundi *garh*, which is said to be very injurious to health.

GARJATBASINI,
July 14th, 1906.

Cholera in Puri.

113. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th July states that about 15 persons died of cholera at Puri.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
July 14th, 1906.

114. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 14th July states that the prevailing weather has proved favourable to agriculture in that State.

MANORAMA,
July 16th, 1906.

The weather in Mayurbhanj.

115. The *Manorama* [Baripada] of the 16th July states that it rained a little in that State in the last week.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
July 12th, 1906.

116. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 12th July states that it rained little, though the sky was always cloudy. The transplantation work cannot therefore proceed quickly.

GARJATBASINI,
July 14th, 1906.

117. The *Garjatbasini* [Talcher] of the 14th July states that the weather is favourable to agriculture in that State.

GARJATBASINI,

The weather in Angul.

118. The same paper states that there was rain in Angul in the last week.

GARJATBASINI.

119. The same paper states that there was good rain in Athmallik, which has enabled the agriculturists in that State to finish sowing and commence transplanlation of paddy.

UTKALDIPIKA,
July 14th, 1906.

120. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 14th July states that there was rain in Cuttack in the last week, but the weather throughout Orissa has been such as to give a scanty rainfall that will not be of much service to the agriculturists in that Province.

ASSAM PAPERS.

PARIDARSAN,
July 11th, 1906.

121. The *Paridarsak* [Sylhet] of the 11th July writes that distressing news of the prevalence of famine is reaching it from all parts of the district of Sylhet. It behoves

Government to organise relief measures without any further delay. As specific cases requiring help, the following are mentioned:—Shekh Abach of Mulibari mauza, with three dependants, and Shekhs Kassim, Muslim and Asrab, with five, four and five dependants each, all persons who are at the end of their resources.

PARIDARSAN.

122. The same paper suggests that the following minimum qualifications should be insisted on in presidents of *panchaitis*:—
(1) That they should have read up to the Entrance standard or have passed the first annual examination of the training schools;
(2) that they should pay Rs. 20 as income-tax, or Rs. 40 as sadar *jama*.

The paper concludes by pointing out that in places where middle English schools exist, probably the Head-Masters of these schools would be found the most suitable men for the office of president of *panchait*, each in his own neighbourhood.

PARIDARSAN,
July 18th, 1906.

123. The *Paridarsak* [Sylhet] of the 18th July writes that the Sub-divisional Officer of Karimganj, the other day when a list of the chaukidari-tax-payers in the Karimganj sadar was submitted to him by the local Sirpanch, Babu Isan Ch. Chaudhuri, expressed a wish that munsifs, vakils, and other well-to-do men should not be taxed at the same rate as petty *patnis*, *malees*, etc., but should be made to pay a rupee per head. On the Sirpanch pointing out to him that if the tax was collected at this rate,

its proceeds would be more than sufficient to pay the chaukidari's salary, the amount of which was limited by the law, the Subdivisional Officer retorted, "I am a *hakim*. My word is law."

The paper continues that on the same day that the above-mentioned incident took place, Babu Ram Tarak Ray, the old local Sub-Registrar, was summoned by the Subdivisional Officer, and called on to explain why he had come late to his work. The Sub-Registrar, who had not been even offered a seat, pointed out that the Subdivisional Officer had no jurisdiction over him, and that he was responsible to the District Registrar direct.

The paper concludes with the remark that these two small incidents show the amount of knowledge of the law possessed by the Subdivisional Officer of Karimganj.

124. The same paper accuses Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Sylhet, of occasionally

PARIDARSAK.

Allegations against Babu Haran Chandra Das Gupta, Deputy Inspector of Schools, North Sylhet.

speaking in an ungentlemanly way to the teachers of *pathsalas* and of writing letters to the Secretaries of middle English or middle vernacular schools in language which is not indicative of good taste on his part.

NARAYAN CHANDRA BHATTACHARYYA,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 28th July 1906.

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 30 of 1906.]

REPORT (PART II)

OR

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 28th July 1906.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(1)—General—	
Nil.		Sir Bampfylde Fuller	330
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Ditto	ib.
(a)—Police—		Ditto	ib.
Railway robberies	330	The case of Hem Ch. Sarma, an apprentice in the	
The Santipur case	ib.	Civil Court office, Dibrugarh	330
Ditto	ib.	The Secretary of State's censure	ib.
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Injunction against public-speaking	ib.
A State prosecution	330	British justice and Mymensingh riots	ib.
(c)—Jails—		The Sylhet case	ib.
Nil.		The Lieutenant-Governors on tour	ib.
(d)—Education—		A clever detection	331
Nil.		The favourite wife	ib.
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		Forcible dispersal of another public meeting	ib.
Nil.		The clerks of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta	ib.
(f)—Questions affecting the land—		III.—LEGISLATION.	
Nil.		The Maharaja of Coosimbazar and the Bengal	
(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—		Council	331
Nil.		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
		Nil.	
		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
		Famine in Eastern Bengal	331
		Ditto ditto	ib.
		Ditto ditto	332
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		An object-lesson to Muhammadans in the new	
		Province	332
		England's foreign possessions	ib.
		The Congress	ib.
		Government service	ib.
		Public subscriptions	333
		Plain counsels	ib.

1906

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1906

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1906

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1906

1906

1906

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1014. The *Indian Mirror* learns that for a considerable time past wheat robberies are being systematically committed in moving trains on the railway near Karachi. Guards and engine-drivers are intimidated into silence while the robbers throw out sacks of grain from the carriages. The police have been unsuccessful so far in tracing the miscreants, and guards appeal for fire-arms to protect themselves. The authorities are exhorted to take the necessary measures to terminate this sort of crime.

INDIAN MIRROR,
20th July 1906.

1015. The *Indian Mirror*, referring to the Santipur missionary assault case, does not at all approve of the conduct of the boys concerned in it, and enjoins strict discipline being exercised over them in future, with a view to preventing them from taking the law into their own hands and committing excesses. Every attempt should be made to settle the case out of court.

INDIAN MIRROR,
21st July 1906.

1016. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* finds fault with the conduct of the Santipur missionary assault case and the manner of its termination. Why, it asks, was the case transferred to Krishnagar, why was the District Magistrate seated by the side of the trying Deputy Magistrate, and who engaged and will pay for the services of Mr. Pugh, junior? Was it worthy of the authorities to take advantage of the helpless position of the accused and compel them to insert in their apology such a condition as abstaining from participating in political agitation, and did it not show that they had utterly lost the balance of their minds?

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
23rd July 1906.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1017. The *Bengalee* regrets that the Punjab Government is criminally prosecuting the *Punjabi*, of Lahore, for commenting on the recent murder cases in which the accused have been Europeans and the victims Indians, in a manner likely to arouse racial feeling. By entering upon a State prosecution of this nature, the Punjab Government will further alienate the Indian community. If there is anyone who deserves to be prosecuted for stirring up racial feeling, it is Sir Bampfylde Fuller!

BENGALUR,
20th July 1906.

(h)—General.

1018. The *Behar Herald* characterises the prosecution of Surendra Nath Banerji as a shameful travesty of reason and justice, and makes a violent attack on Sir Bampfylde Fuller for attempting to govern Eastern Bengal in the Russian fashion.

BEHAR HERALD,
7th July 1906.

It is hoped that Mr. John Morley will decide the question of how the Province should be ruled, without the delay that is usual in the movements of the India Office.

1019. The *Indian Mirror* remarks that some Anglo-Indian papers are betraying great anxiety to defend Sir Bampfylde Fuller's autocratic and repressive measures. This extraordinary anxiety on their part, together with the statement of the *Mirror's* London correspondent, confirms the belief that His Honour will shortly be relieved of his present position and sent somewhere else.

INDIAN MIRROR,
22nd July 1906.

1020. Commenting on an article in the London *Daily Mail* announcing the likelihood of Sir Bampfylde Fuller being removed to another position, the *Indian Empire* considers that not a day should be lost in effecting this, as no man within living memory has done so much to harm the reputation of the British Government in India as he has.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
20th July 1906.

If His Honour at all cares for his prestige, he should resign before he is removed, as Mr. Morley will not continue to support his whims for ever.

TIMES OF ASSAM,
14th July 1906.

1021. The *Times of Assam* brings to notice the case of Hem Ch. Sarma, an apprentice employed for 10 or 12 years in the Civil Court office at Dibrugarh, who, though confirmed as second muharrir and officiating as head-muharrir, was thrown out of both appointments to make place for an outsider who had no office experience whatever.

Hem Chandra lacked the requisite educational qualifications, but having special merits the Deputy Commissioner gave him the permanent appointment of second muharrir with the permission of the Commissioner of the Division.

It is hoped that Sir Bampfylde Fuller will protect this officer in spite of the insignificance of his position.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th July 1906.

1022. Referring to the observations of *Capital* on the censure passed on Sir Bampfylde Fuller by the Secretary of State, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the entire press, with the exception of the few Anglo-Indian journals that have pledged themselves to support the Lieutenant-Governor of the new province under any circumstances, is of one opinion, namely, that Sir Bampfylde Fuller should resign his office. The question is whether the public will permit him to ignore the censure.

NEW INDIA,
21st July 1906.

1023. Referring to a notice served by the Subdivisional Officer forbidding Maulvi Abdul Ghafur from delivering any speeches at Chandpur under pain of arrest and imprisonment, *New India* considers it an indication that the Government are feeling their way to effectively suppress the *swadeshi* movement. This new move on the part of the present Bureaucracy should be met promptly, for it would be suicidal to quietly submit to these petty threats. The present boycott cannot as yet be kept up without public meetings and demonstrations.

NEW INDIA,
21st July 1906.

1024. *New India* is not surprised at the unusual leniency shown by Government to the Muhammadan rioters in Mymensingh, as it was the professions of official sympathy which really encouraged the outrages.

Riots, however, have a tendency to spread, and if the present Government in East Bengal had any insight into human character or acquaintance with true state-craft, they would have taken warning from the recent disturbances and avoided the outbreak of lawlessness that followed it.

NEW INDIA,
21st July 1906.

1025. It is absolutely unjust, says *New India*, to hold Sir Bampfylde Fuller responsible for the carelessness displayed by his subordinates in the case of Uday Patni, for the Lieutenant-Governor is not in charge of a single office but of an entire administration, and the same thing might have occurred in any other case and under any rule.

Neither is he responsible for the partition of Bengal or the crusade against *swadeshi* and boycott, for Sir Bampfylde Fuller is a mere instrument for the execution of the policy adopted from the very beginning by the British Government in India.

The journal considers that Indians should be scrupulously free from any personal animus, especially when such vital interests are at stake.

BENGALIEE,
21st July 1906.

1026. Referring to the tours the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam are at present making in their respective provinces, the *Bengalee* writes that in spite of Sir Bampfylde Fuller's official apologists in the Anglo-Indian press, His Honour must know that personal contact with the people of his province will not effect the required reconciliation, as he has offended beyond forgiveness, and the memory of his repressive methods will long linger in the public mind.

As for the Hon'ble Mr. Hare, the *Bengalee* wonders why His Honour should make a tour at all. Does he really see things for himself or merely through the spectacles of the officials who surround him? These tours are a heavy tax upon local zamindars and magnates, and there should be a standing order that no entertainments, etc., should be got up in connection with them.

1027. The *Bengalee's* Simultola correspondent reports the murder of three

A clever detection.

masons and the pluck and cleverness shown by the Assistant Station Master in capturing one of the perpetrators of the crime. The journal hopes that the ability shown by the Assistant Station Master will not go unrewarded.

BENGALER,
21st July 1906.

1028. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* adverts to the treatment meted out by

The favourite wife.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller to Maulvi Muhammad Hanif, late Sub-Deputy Collector in Assam, who was suspended in December 1904 pending certain charges preferred against him by the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup. It is alleged that although the officer who held the enquiry into the charges exonerated the Maulvi from all the charges brought against him and the Chief Commissioner of Assam concurred in the view arrived at, yet Maulvi Muhammad Hanif was removed from his position. He appealed to the Government of India through the Government of Sir Bampfylde Fuller, but the appeal was withheld on the ground that no previous application had been made to the Local Government for redress. This incident shows that it is only particular Musalmans who are the favourite wives of Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st July 1906.

1029. *New India* considers that the dispersal by the authorities of a public

Forceful dispersion of another public meeting.

meeting of Muhammadans at Chandpur indicates that the Government find it impossible to hoodwink the Muhammadans any longer. The illusions cherished by the Muhammadans have been dispelled and they now sympathise with the popular movement.

NEW INDIA,
21st July 1906.

The journal urges the people to boldly resist the authorities in such illegalities, when there is no overwhelming force of the local executive and local police. Once the people and the police exchange hard blows and the latter are routed, there will be no more fear of the *lathies*. No resistance should be offered when there is any chance of defeat, as it will lead to greater demoralisation.

The people no longer dread the jail, while if a number suffer together they are regarded as martyrs. This fact strengthens the cause, and realising it, the Government will not easily rush into a conflict producing such results.

1030. Commenting on the submission of an anonymous letter to the

The clerks of the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Minister of Commerce and Industry representing the grievances of the clerks employed in the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, *Power and Guardian* deprecates the mere attempt to discover and punish the writer instead of enquiring into the truth of the complaints.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
22nd July 1906.

III.—LEGISLATION.

1031. *Power and Guardian* is surprised to find the Maharaja of Cossim-

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar and the Bengal Council.

bazar among the candidates for the seat for the Presidency Division on the Bengal Legislative Council. He has displayed his sense and spirit in maintaining an active interest in the *swadeshi* movement, and there can be nothing attractive for him in the empty honour of being in the Council, as no elected member can under the present constitution and rules do anything to benefit his country.

POWER AND
GUARDIAN,
22nd July 1906.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1032. The *Indian Mirror* cannot help questioning the accuracy of the

Famine in Eastern Bengal.

report published by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam that though distress no doubt prevails, actual famine conditions have not appeared, nor are they apprehended. The popular version is just the opposite, and neither the 'well-informed' Anglo-Indian Press nor the Government officers on the spot have succeeded in giving the lie to this version. The steps taken by Government to give relief to the sufferers are deemed too inadequate, as they leave out of account those to whom relief should be sent.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th July 1906.

1033. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that as in his reply to the

The famine.

representation of the National Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the prevailing distress, so also in his report to the Government of India on the same subject, Sir B. Fuller has attributed the intensity of the scarcity to the *swadeshi* movement.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
20th July 1906.

On another occasion he characterised the same movement as anti-Government. Thus it would appear that from Sir Bampfylde Fuller's point of view, *swadeshi* is the embodiment of everything evil. If so, it is quite possible that the execution of Uday Patni was the result of the *swadeshi* movement. There is no doubt, however, that this 'worthless' movement has minimised the prevailing distress, for has it not given employment to tens of thousands who were formerly starving? Has it not replaced the foreign article by the cheaper indigenous article? It is only a ruler who can hang a man without receiving orders, that can put forward such a senseless theory.

BENGALER,
20th July 1906.

1034. The *Bengales* writes that the chief characteristic of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam is that it is consistently inconsistent. In May last, when the

The famine.

first note of scarcity was raised, the Government came forward with a denial and refused to adopt preventive measures. The scarcity deepened into famine, but Government adhered to its policy of masterly inactivity until the efforts of private organisations which had been formed in every Indian province left it no alternative but to discharge obligations so persistently ignored. Relief works were accordingly opened in the affected districts and the existence of famine admitted in a practical manner. But the Government again seems anxious to deny the existence of a famine, judging from the fact that it has published a belated report from the Divisional Commissioner in which that officer seems to suggest that Backergunge and Faridpur are free from famine. If this is so, why continue to have relief works? The Commissioner's report is a laboured document, based on the report of a Muhammadan Deputy Magistrate who has been made a cat's-paw of by the Government.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

WEEKLY CHRONICLE,
18th July 1906.

1035. The *Weekly Chronicle* points to the progress made by Muhammadans of the Punjab and ascribes it to the efforts of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam of Lahore, which is supported by the middle class people. They

An object-lesson to Muhammadans in the new Province.

have realised the advantages of education, and are holding their own in the ranks of Government service and the various fields of private enterprise. The journal urges the Muhammadans of East Bengal and Assam to depend entirely on themselves for their success, and not to fritter away their energies on a "mess of pottage" held out to them by the Government.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th July 1906.

1036. The *Indian Mirror* is struck by the fatality that seems to hang over

England's foreign possessions.

England in her administration of the distant foreign lands she holds. The present agitation and unrest in India synchronises with the recent disturbances in Egypt, the native rising in Natal, and the tension of feeling in South Africa. From all accounts there must be some flaw in England's general policy towards her alien subjects which she cannot be too careful in reconsidering and moulding anew.

BENGALER,
20th July 1906.

1037. The *Bengales* writes that with the changed political conditions prevailing to-day, the question of giving the Congress a constitution is becoming more pressing.

The Congress.

The journal believes that the Congress has, throughout its short existence of two decades, been a thoroughly representative body worked on constitutional lines, but unfortunately circumstances have precluded it from being anything more than a deliberative body. The times, however, demand that the Congress should be a permanent active body working throughout the year in the interests of the nation. It must be a power in the land and carry on its operations in every sphere of national life. In other words, it must be a National Assembly. This is clearly the wish of the country.

INDIAN MIRROR,
20th July 1906.

1038. The *Indian Mirror*, criticising Babu Surendra Nath Banerji's exhortation to the National University examinees the other day, that they should avoid Government service

Government service.

so long as Government remained despotic and unsympathetic, says that such a feeble and untenable ground should not have been urged against Government service. Dependence upon Government service should be abandoned not for such a fanciful reason, but because it kills the spirit of independence and turns people into mere instruments without initiative, enterprise, and industry. The *swadeshi* movement continues in full swing, yet there is a tendency to serve

Government. Therefore, says the *Mirror*, until the youth of India take to developing the natural resources of the country and so add to the national wealth, nothing will improve the lot of the Indians.

1039. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes strongly on the manner in which subscriptions are being raised in Calcutta in particular and Bengal in general for "bastard" funds

HINDOO PATRIOT,
21st July 1906.

Public subscriptions.

and institutions, the managers or trustees of which do not think it necessary or consider it their duty to periodically publish statements of accounts relating thereto. It is not easy to say how many public funds of this description have mysteriously disappeared in this country, but such disappearances form an unpleasant commentary on public morality and have a demoralising effect. In the interest of such morality the self-appointed managers of public funds should be fair and square with the people, and not treat the funds as their personal property.

1040. Since the partition of Bengal is regarded by the British Government as a "settled fact," the *Indian Nation* strongly advises the people to loyally co-operate with the

Plain counsels.

INDIAN NATION,
23rd July 1906.

Government for the prosperity of the new Province. The Hindus have been utterly misdirected by their leaders, with the result that they have alienated the Lieutenant-Governor and made him turn for support and co-operation to the Muhammadans. This has naturally proved detrimental to the interest of Hindus, and it is time they took their proper place in the public life of the new province and saw that the interests of their fellow-countrymen do not suffer through senseless neglect. Leaders are required who are wise enough to know what to do and always guide the people towards that end.

OFFICE OF THE INSPR.-GENL.

OF POLICE, L. P.,

WRITERS' BUILDINGS,

The 24th July, 1906.

F. C. DALY,

Perst. Asst. to the Insp.-Genl. of Police, L. P.

